

THEATRE.—When a gentleman connected with a Theatre has his name placed upon the bills as a candidate for a benefit, and that call is responded to in tremendous numbers, the natural inference is, that the aforesaid gentleman is rather popular with the public. Judging by this rule, which we hold to be an indisputable one, Major SARRIS is an immensely popular man, for the house last night was filled, and filled too with intelligence and beauty. We hope the railroad didn't suffer any yesterday for want of "switches," but we observed a large number who had evidently been "switched off" to do honor to their old "confrere." The performance was worthy of the attention; indeed, there seemed to be a rivalry between the audience and the artists which should do most honor to the occasion—the audience by their numbers, and the actors by their acting. HATTIE EDWARDS played the gentle, loving AMELIA, in a style that would have satisfied the enthusiastic "Scotchman" himself, but she witnessed the performance. CLAUDE HAMILTON was grand as the noble and spirited "Cheer de Moon," his rendering of the celebrated "Swanee" song was one of the finest and most impressive we have ever heard. WEAVEN'S Old Joe Moor was like every thing that "Topsy" does—"not to be beaten." To-night a bill will be offered that should, and we feel confident will draw a house.

Great preparations in store for 4th July.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—We have received from LEONARD SCOTT and Company this venerable magazine for June, which still maintains its high reputation for literary ability. Its political articles are imbued with high-toned liberalism. The table of contents for this number is as follows: The New Exhibition; Mrs. FETTERICK'S African Journal; Caxtoniana; Six Weeks in a Tower; Life of EDWARD LIVING; Chronicles of Carlingford; Our Annual Delights; Who Planned the Monitor?

This number belongs to the ninety-first volume.

BOOKS AND SHOES.—We invite special attention to the advertisement of Mr. F. H. PASCHE, No. 21 Public Square, (Savannah, Ga.) old stand, which will be found in another column. Mr. F. has one of the most desirable stocks to be found in Nashville, and those desiring to purchase cannot do better than to give him a call.

We are requested by the Managers to say that the Pic-Nic on the 4th of July, at Maney's Grove, is a select one, and no person is expected to attend but those who are invited. There has been a boat chartered for the occasion. The Kate Howard is not expected to run, as stated in yesterday's issue of the Union.

July 2.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Will arrangements be made at the ferry by which the friends of the Union in Edgemoor and vicinity may be present at the Evening Exercises on the 4th at the Capitol?

At present the boats stop running at 8 o'clock.

AN ENDEAVOR.

THE CROSS.—From all parts of Ohio, and from the greater portions of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, we have the most encouraging accounts as to the growing crops. The breadth of land in wheat and corn is unusually great.

We are indebted to our friend JOHN LEWIS, on Union street, for several beautiful Union flags. He has plenty of the same sort.

The statement in a city paper that some of the clergy have been sent South is incorrect.

An intoxicated soldier, who was acting violently the other night, was shot and killed by one of the Provost Guard, on refusing to deliver himself up when halted.

Who says there is nothing to a humming bird? A Mr. GORDON, of England, has just completed a work about these minute birds, filling a large folio volume, and describing more than four hundred distinct species. And what is a little singular, the bird is only found in America.

PERSONAL.—The injuries to General McDOWELL are more serious than were at first apprehended. His horse fell backward upon him, the pommel of the saddle striking his chest, and causing an internal injury. It is hoped the wound will not prove fatal.

There are seventy-nine students of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, who have renounced the classics and determined to pick up the musket and aid in the suppression of the rebellion. Gov. STRAUGH, of Rhode Island, has taken them into a cavalry company.

Loyal men call the rebels traitors, and the rebels call the loyal men traitors; but there is this great difference between them—that a rebel's reason is treason, while what they call the treason of the loyal is reason.

We learn from a dispatch from Cairo, that a few days since, three rebels were discovered in the act of kindling a fire under a bridge across the Ohio river, over which the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad passes, and were unconsciously hung to the first telegraph post.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY!

Celebration of the 4th of July, 1862, AT THE STATE CAPITOL!

At Nashville there will be a NATIONAL SALUTE of THIRTY FOUR GUNS fired from Capitol Hill, and the various Churches and other Public Halls will be rung—by request, the Military Band will form under the direction of the Military Band, at the corner of Spruce and Broad streets, and be ready to move from thence at 8 o'clock, down Broad to Vine; up Vine to Spring; down Spring to Cherry; up Cherry to Union; down Union to College; out of College to the Public Square; around the Square to Cedar, and up Cedar Street to the Capitol.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL.

COMMENCING AT TEN O'CLOCK, A.M.

1. MUSIC BY THE MILITARY BAND.

2. Prayer by Rev. J. Huntington.

3. MUSIC.

4. READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY EX-GOV. W. R. CAMERON.

5. MUSIC.

6. READING OF WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, BY RUSSELL HOUTSON, ESQ.

7. MUSIC.

8. ORATION BY HON. JORDAN STOKES.

9. MUSIC.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., the Exercises will be continued by an ADDRESS from EX-GOV. NEILL B. BROWN.

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite the Citizens of the City, the Country, and the adjoining Counties, to participate in the Celebration. The Ladies are particularly requested to honor the occasion by their presence.

JOHN GLASCOCK, JOHN CHURCHILL, J. B. KNOX, W. R. CAMERON, A. M. BROWN, T. J. YARBROUGH, A. R. HANSLAND, R. B. GARDNER.

FOURTH OF JULY!

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to celebrate the Fourth of July, are respectfully invited to call at the Horticultural Garden, occupied by Esquire RAWORTH, where they can enjoy themselves among shady trees and flowers, with good Refreshments and Music in attendance, and only three-quarters of a mile North of Nashville.

M. MAIER, July 2-31.

Wanted Immediately!!!

Planters and Union Banks - - - 80

All Southern funds - - - - - 70

MISSISS. LAMB & MCKINNEY request us to say that they have received a fresh supply of Millinery goods, consisting of Ribbons, Flowers, straw-goods etc., etc., which they will sell at low figures for a few days to clear off the stock. They are allowing liberal rates for Southern funds and we would advise milliners and merchants to call soon at 16 South Public Square, CALDWELL'S old store.

June 29-21-w.

4th JULY

IS DRAWING NIGH!

I would inform my customers, and the public in general that I am now fully prepared to furnish Mineral Water, Sarsaparilla etc., in any quantity that may be required. Persons in want of such will please send in their orders at once, lest they might be too late.

SUTLERS,

PIC-NICS,

EXCURSION PARTIES

will be supplied at shortest Notice. All orders given to my drivers, or left at my factory, No. 70 Cherry street, will meet with prompt attention.

M. McCORMACK, Nashville, Tennessee.

July 2-21.

RENOVATED.—We are pleased to see that Jo. WHITE has re-fitted and otherwise improved his *Shaving Saloon*, on Union street, No. 37. He is now prepared to do an extensive business in his line. He flatters himself that there is not a more comfortably arranged establishment of the kind in the city, and would be pleased to have the patronage of all his old customers continued, and solicits a call from strangers and the public generally. • June 22-1w.

A soldier in the 40th New York was saved from death by his wife's picture in his breast pocket. A rifle ball was repelled by the iron plate, and though the concussion doubled the soldier up, he was not injured. Hence it is argued that every soldier ought to get a wife and have her picture taken.

The rebel social reports prove them to have lost more than we at the battle of Fair Oaks. The following are the official figures on both sides:

Rebel killed, wounded and missing, 5,897

Union, 5,739

Difference in our favor, 158

The Memphis Revue of the 27th ult. says the estimate of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance in that city is placed as high as three thousand. Don't tell us, hereafter, that there were during the rebellion but five hundred Union men in Memphis.

The Missouri Republican mentions as one of the singularities of history, that John Pope, who is now in command of the army of Virginia, having overstepped three senior major generals at the age of forty years, was for a long while a pupil of Gen. Shields, the latter then a school-master at Kaskaskia.

PANIC.—A short time since a man by the name of HICKS, living in Alexandria county, Va., while under the influence of liquor, attempted to beat his wife. While in the act of beating her, his little son, a lad ten years of age, seized a dirk or a large knife, and ran behind his father and plunged it into his back, halting a wound which has since proved fatal.

The Gunboat Disaster at St. Charles, White River.

CORR. MILLAR has furnished the Cincinnati Commercial the following graphic description of the disaster to the gunboat Mound City, at Fort Charles, Ark., on the 17th ult.:

At 11 A. M., the Mound City having fired 15 guns—an unusual quantity of steam is seen issuing from her ports and through the ventilators on the upper deck. At first we suppose her boilers have exploded, but by a mark on her port side forward, perceive that she had received a shot from the enemy.

From a conversation with the First Master, G. Denny, of the unfortunate gunboat, we learn, that, after shelling the woods, the Mound City proceeded on up the river, engaging the lower rebel battery, which was soon effectually silenced. The Mound City then engaged the second battery—some 200 yards distant—and she shelled the woods filled with the enemy's sharpshooters. At 11 A. M., an elongated 42-pound shot entered her port side, forward of the forward port, at an angle of thirty degrees, instantly killing four men at their guns, and then passing through the steam drum and heater, finally lodged in the pantry of the steering room.

Walter McClain, John McClellink, Emanuel Stokes, and J. P. Lee—the latter of Helena, Arkansas—are the names of the men killed while working their guns. Stokes's right shoulder was shot off; McClain's left breast carried away; McClellink and Lee were literally run in two just about or above the hips. Their mangled bodies, torn limb from limb, presented the most horrible spectacle we ever witnessed. In an instant the whole boat, inside and outside, was enveloped in steam. In the confusion of the moment some sixty men, badly scalded, jumped overboard—thirty or more of whom, we are sure, were drowned or murdered—the enemy's sharpshooters were picking off our poor fellows while they were swimming and struggling in the water for life. When the accident occurred Master Denny was standing out forward, on the starboard spar deck—the only man then on the deck, Capt. Kelly being at his post in the pilot house—giving orders during the hail of cannon, rifle and musket shot. Discovering the flow of steam, Denny pulled out of his hand, as fast as he could his head, begging his men to "God's sake not to jump overboard." He next went to the stern, waved his handkerchief to the gunboats below to come up and tow the disabled Mound City out from under the rebel batteries—42-pounders—which were playing on her very heavily at that time. While signaling the gunboats to come up the handkerchief was shot out of his hand. As fast as he pulled his men out of the water at the stern of the Mound City, the enemy's sharpshooters shot them down.

Quartermaster McKean and one of the coal heavers were both shot while Denny was pulling them out; McKean was pulling the hip, and the coal heaver through the head. The latter, with his hands clinched in Denny's, fell dead on the deck. While the small boats of our fleet were busily engaged in picking up the drowning men, the Conestoga, Capt. G. M. Blodgett, U. S. N., commanding, in full force of the fire from the enemy's batteries, gallantly came to the rescue of the Mound City, and passing a line to her stern, pulled the disabled gunboat out from the shore where she had drifted, to a secure point one mile below. In the meantime, a party of the enemy's sharpshooters endeavored to board the Mound City, but were soon shelled off by a discharge from the tug Spitfire, Dahlgren howitzer, and a round or two from the Conestoga's big guns. One of the Lexington's and two of the Conestoga's small boats, while picking the men out of the water, were riddled with bullets and a shot from the enemy's 42-pounder. A 42-pounder passed through both of the Conestoga's boats, when one of the latter was run ashore to save the men, one of whom was severely injured by a splinter.

The agonizing scene cannot be described or imagined. Your correspondent, through the courtesy of Lieutenant Commanding Shirk, U. S. N., of the Lexington, was sent on board of the disabled vessel, together with Surgeon Garter, with the hope of affording all possible relief, in the capacity of nurse. Here lay the bodies of some twenty men, scalded to death, others with their mangled bodies severed asunder by the fatal shot. The gun-deck was literally strewn with from 75 to 80 others, who, being badly scalded and horribly disfigured, were tearing off their clothing and exposing strings of bleeding flesh dangling from their finger ends, hands, arms, and lacerated bodies, and with eyes burnt out and closed, cry out for "Help, help—water, give me water—save me. Oh! God, save me, save me. Oh! kill me, shoot me! Oh! end my misery. Doctor, will I live? Tell my wife how I died," and numerous pitiful exclamations and pathetic appeals of this character. The features of all were wonderfully distorted. Many could not be recognized by their most intimate friends. We pray to God we shall never have occasion to look on such a scene again. The pilots, engineers and all other officers of the boats stood their watches to the last moment, while several died at their posts. Many were moaning piteously; others, in all their agony, were cheering up and sympathizing with their comrades; others, frantically screaming, running wildly about the decks, in their extricating agony, nearly all stripped to the buff. Strewn all over the deck, lie the raw, bleeding, mangled bodies of the dead and dying seamen.

The Surgeon of the Conestoga, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Parver, of the Lexington, and all the officers of the gunboats did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the poor men. Fortunately, cotton was abundant, floating in the river. One of the Lexington's small boats, while a plentiful supply of ice was furnished from the Conestoga. The tug brought up the surgeons of the fleet. The dying and wounded, within one hour after the accident occurred, were removed to the Conestoga, Lexington, and Muskegan—the Conestoga and Muskegan proceeding to Memphis with the wounded the same night.

The Mound City fired 51 shots before the disastrous accident, when she was some 200 yards in advance of the other boats. The St. Louis discharged over 40 rounds, and the Lexington some 80 rounds of solid shot and shell.

The Mound City's crew numbers 175 officers and men. Sad to relate, only 20 or 25, including the three officers above named, escaped uninjured, leaving one hundred and fifty men, killed, drowned, missing, and wounded! The mortality is fearful. At the present writing—Thursday, June 19, 10 A. M., on gunboat Conestoga, 175 men, and on Lexington one hundred have died, while the recovery of the remaining fifty is considered doubtful. We left 43 dead bodies on the Mound City, awaiting interment at Fort St. Charles. Since leaving there, 34 have died on the Conestoga and Muskegan. While Master Downing, and all who witnessed the poor men struggling and crying out in the water for help, are positive that from thirty to forty were drowned before assistance could possibly be rendered them. As before stated, a number were cruelly shot in the water by the enemy's sharpshooters from both shores, and from the other boats, were seen to sink to rise no more.

In the excitement and confusion attending this sudden and unexpected accident, the master and descriptive rolls were left on the Mound City. Therefore, we are not enabled to give the names of one-third of the forty-three dead left on the gunboat.

John A. Doble, First Master of the Conestoga, was left in charge of the Mound City. She can be repaired where she lies without delay, but as nearly all her men were killed and wounded, a new crew must be furnished from the receiving ship Maria Denning lying off Cairo.

Anecdote of General Butler.

We are indebted to the Ohio State Journal for the following laughable anecdote:

It must be recollected that Gen. Butler is a lawyer of high rank. He has always been considered, by witnesses, as a severe "cross-questioner," perhaps the most so of any prominent lawyer in New England. Some years since, an opposing party, in Court, introduced a witness, Prof. Horsford, of Harvard University. When the witness was turned over to Butler, he commenced exhorting him in his characteristic manner, in the Judge, who was a very sensitive gentleman, mildly interrupted Mr. Butler by saying, "perhaps brother Butler is not acquainted with the character of the witness upon the stand." Professor Horsford, of Harvard University, said the Judge, "I am not, and requesting him to proceed." "Ah!" says Butler, in his most blandly rollicking manner, at the same time rolling his cross eye towards the Judge, and stroking his chin with one hand, "Professor Horsford, Professor of Harvard University! Let's see, Judge, we hung one of those Professors the other day, 'twas I? (alluding to Prof. Webster, who had been hung for the murder of Dr. Parkman)." M. P. P.

From the Blue Jay's News.

Below we publish an important order from Gen. Negley, from which it will be seen that he disapproves of secession sympathizers—whether male or female—visiting the prisoners confined here for the purpose of encouraging them in their secessionist proclivities, or to help them to certain delicacies, etc., etc.:

General Order No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, Shelbyville, Tenn., June 30, '62.

Information has reached these Headquarters that a number of persons, male and female, visit and gain access daily to the military prison at this place, holding communication with and furnishing to the prisoners there confined, provisions including delicacies not issued to United States soldiers. This is highly improper, as it encourages the prisoners to persist in their rebellious sentiments;

Therefore, the Provost Marshal is directed to keep a strict guard at the prison, and allow no person to visit the prisoners, to hold conversation with them, or to furnish them with any provision or delicacies whatever, without a written permission from Headquarters, him to furnish them with such ration as the government furnishes for their own troops.

By command of

BREV. GEN. NEGLEY.

JAS. A. LOWMEYER, A. A. Gen.

In calling attention to the above order, I desire to say that the same will be rigidly enforced, and the sentinels will be instructed accordingly.

JAS. DUDLEY, Provost Marshal.

The Union Men of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette says:

The Hon. David Wilmont, Senator in Congress, received a letter dated Norfolk, June 20th, an extract from which I am permitted to make. General Vele, who has charge of the Military Government of that district, is a loyal and energetic soldier, and I entertain the hope that he will take cognizance of the facts here related, when they meet his eye. The following is the extract:

"DEAR SIR:—The Union men of this vicinity are becoming much disheartened by the indulgence shown to the rebels by our Military Governor. Parties of them procure passes to travel to Baltimore and Richmond, by giving their parole, (refusing to take the oath) which they do not regard as final, and by so doing daily communicate with the rebels. The Rebel leaders in Richmond. All the movements of the Federal army are at once transmitted to them by these paroled persons. Why the most taboed of the secessionists should receive these favors astonishes the Union men. In some cases, persons taken with letters in their possession, on their way to Richmond, have been released to Gen. Vele. The Union men do not feel safe after the occupation of Norfolk by the Union troops. So much leniency is shown to the Rebels that they threaten to speak as boldly as ever. There must be a change, or we will be compelled to leave this vicinity. The majority of the voters of Portsmouth, and a goodly portion of the people of Norfolk, are loyal to the cause, and mostly mechanics and laboring men. Can this be the reason why they are so coldly treated by the Military Government?"

The postoffice, under the popular management of Colonel Markland is now a useful institution. The mails come and go regularly, and about the establishment there is an air of energy, life and activity. It is said that there are forty applicants for the office of postmaster, and without disparagement to any of them, we can truly say, that the Government could not be more efficiently served than by continuing the invaluable services of Col. Markland, who has reorganized the office and put it in excellent running order.—Memphis Exchange.

YELLOW COLOR IS FLOWERS.—This is the predominant color in flowers and is the most permanent. The yellow of the petals is the only color which is not discharged by the fumes of sulphuric acid. If, for example, a lighted match is held under them, the purple or any other cold or cold will disappear, but the yellow will remain unchanged. Yellow is also a color which is more than any other, baffles the skill of the photographer.

By Last Night's Mail.

New York, July 1.—The correspondent of the Herald writes that in Wednesday's fight our troops drove the enemy more than half a mile at the point of the bayonet, the rebels falling in heaps—more of them falling in this charge than at Fair Oaks. They were driven from their rifle-pits, and we occupied them until reinforced. Gen. Sickles had two horses shot under him.

In answer to questions to-day, Secretary Seward stated that Gen. McClellan was in communication with our fleet on James river. The Secretary also declared that there was no truth in the report published this morning, that the European Governments had given notice that the war should cease.

Cairo, July 1.—Advices from Arkansas as to the effect that Gen. Hindman, with some five thousand rebels was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. Fitch had abandoned the Fort, after spending the night there.

The situation of Gen. Curtis, is said to be critical—he being unable to get supplies, and his army having been on half rations for more than a week.

Reports have been current here to-day that Com. Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender. Reports via Columbus, Ky., by passengers are that a fight had taken place at Valley Springs, and a bombardment of twelve hours duration had occurred at Vicksburg, but the time of neither engagement is given.

Stonewall Jackson.

Stonewall Jackson is everywhere described as a "slow man," intellectually, even dull. Some say he was a tedious professor, and all agree that he was a creeping loiterer. And yet, if you ask them now what they mean by that, they say they do not know; "all they do know is that he is obtaining as a rule and plucky a hold on the enemy as any other man of a man whose prime quality is celerity, quick conclusions, and startling execution; who, as a soldier, is as rapid as he is wary, abounding in surprises, brave almost to rashness, and inventive almost to romance.

As for his outer man, he looks at least seven years older than he is—his height about five feet ten inches; his figure thick set, square shouldered, and decidedly clumsy; his gait very awkward, stooping, and with long strides. He often walks with his head on one side, and his eyes fixed upon the ground, imparting to his whole appearance that abstracted quality which young ladies describe as "absent-minded." A lady who has known him long and well, has told me that she never saw him with a horse without laughing—short, abrupt, and cramped up, heels stuck out behind, and chin on his breast—a most unattractive phenomenon. In society he is quiet, but cheerful; not loquacious, but intelligent and shrewd; in religion, the bluest kind of a Presbyterian, and extremely strict in his church observances. In Winchester he took a very active part in revivals, and habitually led the "Union" prayer-meetings.

McClellan BEFORE RICHMOND.—There has never been a more splendid series of strategic movements than those effected before Richmond by Gen. McClellan on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. He commenced on Wednesday near the Seven Pines, which he called "not a battle, merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps supported by Keyes," and was a following up of his original plan for an advance upon the city, securing a position much nearer the insurgents' works than had been previously attained, with but one intervening belt of forest between our forces and the city.

From the time of the attack on Casey works in the early part of June, McClellan has been ardently employed in strengthening his lines on a strong base for future advancing operations. There was a narrow open space between our central works on the further side of the Chickahominy and the rebel fortifications, the command of which was constantly disputed, and this led to frequent annoying attacks, which will now be avoided. Then again the base line of our army was on the Pamunkey and York rivers, receiving supplies from West Point, and the commissary depot was at White House, over twenty miles from its main centre, a line too extended to be safely defended. Here, then, were the difficulties of pushing the right wing over the Chickahominy and the Pamunkey, and transportation of supplies to be overcome and avoided. This could not be done by retaining possession of the ground between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey rivers, and therefore McClellan retired his whole force in the most perfect order, admirably supported by artillery, and did not leave an invalid or ten dollars' worth of stores at White House. All had been sent down the York river to go around by Fortress Monroe and up the James river, thus changing his whole base line of operations, gaining command of the high country between the Chickahominy swamps and James river, rendering valueless the works constructed by the rebels on our old right wing and centre, concentrating his force into about one third its former force, and avoiding the necessity of camping his divisions in swampy ground, and posting his left wing on James river, where it is impossible to have his communication interrupted.

A MARRIAGE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The following extract from the *Centinel's Magazine* for 1750, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

"Married, in June, 1750, Mr. William Tinkin, a considerable farmer, of Great Danks, near Rothbury, in the County of Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shoton, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, there being provided not less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of real, 30 quarters of mutton, a great quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, &c., which was concluded with 8 half ankers of brandy made into punch, 12 dozen cider, a great many gallons of wine, and 60 bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 550 ladies and gentlemen, who danced to the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers; and the whole was concluded with the utmost order and unanimity."

SNOW IN JUNE.—Yesterday afternoon it commenced snowing in this city, feebly, it is true, but nevertheless really snowing. It was cold enough all day for overcoats and furs out doors, and for coal fires within; but the snow, though no novelty in Chicago, when in season, was considering the time of the year, when according to all standard almanacs this should be near mid-summer, a novelty and curiosity. It continued extremely cold up to a late hour last night.—Chicago Journal, June 19th.

By Telegraph.

[Special Telegrams to Nashville Union.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Confederates Reported as Driven from Richmond.

The James River Gunboats in Communication with McClellan.

Federal Loss Estimated at Ten Thousand—Confederate Loss Heavy.

Senate Resolution to Expel Simons Laid Over.

New York Money Market.

Hindman Menacing Curtis at Batesville, Ark.

Louisville, July 2.—Memphis advises that the Confederate troops have been driven from Richmond.

The Tribune's correspondent writing from Fortress Monroe, says the James River gunboats have established communication with McClellan's left wing.

The Rebel attack on our right wing was desperate. Our loss is 5,000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss heavy.

It is reported that McClellan's loss during two days' fighting before Richmond amount to ten thousand.

New York papers consider the report of McClellan taking Richmond doubtful.

Senate resolution offered to expel Jas. P. Simons for promising to use his influence to procure Government contracts in consideration of fifty thousand dollars was laid over.

The President has approved the Pacific Railroad and International Tax bills.

New York, July 2.—Gold 9½ @ 9¾ premium.

The steamer Honduras from Port Royal 30th reports steamer Vanderbilt and two schooners carrying Federal troops to Hilton Head.

Gen. Curtis' division reported at Batesville, Arkansas, on short rations and without provender. Hindman is menacing him with a large force.

INSURANCE

Against loss or damage by fire or the perils of NAVIGATION, can be obtained at the Insurance Office of

W. J. MARR,

No. 25 COLLEGE STREET,

(Opposite the "Seawane House,"

Mar 20-11

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, NASHVILLE, June 22, 1862.

General Order No. 19.

No footman will be allowed to cross the Railroad Bridge, over the Cumberland River at this city, except soldiers on duty. By order of

Gen. E. DUMONT, Commanding.

D. BRADEN, A. A. G.

Commercial.

CONDUCTED BY

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,